Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1806. [No. 1594.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. d&w&2awtf

Wishing to close my brewing business, on WEDNESDAY next at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, by auction, at the brewhouse, for ready money,

About 150 Barrels of BEER.

☞ I, CRUSE gives notice, that he will discharge all accounts against him on presentation; and that in a few days he will call on those indebted to him for beer, for payment.

May 5.

Ohio Bacon.

3200 lbs. of Bacon Hams, and Shoulders, just received from Marietta—and for sale by

ROBBINS & CO.

May 3. d6t

JUST LANDED,

From the ship NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,

30 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

April 30. d3f

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30 d

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received

100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. W. I. India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogsheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30. d

Robert M'Crea & Co.

At the Store, King street, formerly occupied by *Horsburgh* and *M'Crea*, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS.

April 18. d2w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

WANTED,

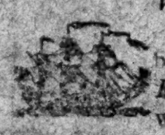
A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12 d

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Digges*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Digges to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. d1f

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,

65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New York Market } *Wines.*
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret

50 barrels No. 1, Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Beunos
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fondah Cossas
6 kegs, Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene, for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale, a likely NEGRO MAN, named *NERO*, in the deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, of that day.

David Stuart, *Trustee.*

April 29. d10thMy

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 casks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes,	*John & Abm. Miller*
Daniel Gold,	*John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun.	*Wm Davison.*
Richard Holliday.	*Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble.	*Alf. H Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.	

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, healthy, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

The Subscriber has just Received,
In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.
French Brandy, in pipes
Claret Wine, in half pipes
West India and New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Old Peach Brandy
Mould and dipt Candles, in boxes
First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes
Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKS, *from New-York.*

Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality; and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, *from Lisbon.*

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes
Oranges in do.
English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWDILL, *from Leghorn.*

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes
Salad Oil, in cases, or by the bottle.

ALSO,

New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in barrels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HERRINGS, by the barrel; and SALMON in kegs—all very low for cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25. d12t*

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New York,

10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Poujum Cloths, Sannas, Cossas, Baftas, and Checks.

ALSO,

Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Muslin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambrays, Cambrick, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lutestring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Bandano Handkerchiefs, White Crapes, Pic Nick Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Lenо Muslin, Cross Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, corner of Royal and King-streets.

April 23. d2w

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18, d

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW,
At half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Thompson's wharf,
The remarkably fine fast-sailing Schr.

TWO BROTHERS,

Burthen 300 barrels, on a credit of 3 and 6 months.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 6.

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, brown Rolls, Hessians, Osnaburgs, Platilla, and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,
The schooner

HENRIETTA,

In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and sixty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6 12t

300 *barrels of*
FREIGHT
Wanted for the
Sloop Nancy, for New York,
lying at Messrs. John and Thomas Powell's wharf, and is ready to take on board. For terms apply to the Captain on board.

May 5. d3t

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Muli Muslins	Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Dragonal laced and pequet ditto	Habit do.
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.	York tanned do.
Plain and figured leno	Picnic suits
Pequet crape	Mens' gloves
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins	Adelphi cotton in boxes
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric	Woods superfine cloths & cassimeres
India & British book muslin	Marsellies waistcoating
Do. do. handkerchiefs	Nankeens
Leno veils	4 4 and 7 8 Irish linen
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls	Shirting cotton
Honey-comb and imperial fustinet do.	Long lawns
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes	Linen Cambricks
Silk and cotton chambrays	Umbrellas
Italian Mantuas	Bandanna handkerchiefs
Ribands	Platillas
Italian sewing silk	Dowlas
Silk and cotton hosiery	Creas
	Tickenburgh
	Osnaburghs and rolls
	Bastas
	Gurrahs and
	Selampoors.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

☞ All persons having demands against the Alms and Workhouse, are requested to bring in their accounts by the 15th inst.

By order of the Trustees,
J. SWIFT, President.

May 6. d3t.

*** Any person inclined to contract for painting the roof of the above house will apply to

J. S.

FOR SALE,

For the term of 15 years,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY:

ABOUT 15 years of age—He will be sold low for CASH.——Apply to the

PRINTER.

May 6. d6t

The subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per ship William Murdoch, from London, via Baltimore,

EARLY frame Peas, early Charleston do. large marrowfat do. dwarf marrowfat do. prolific dwarf do. blue Prussian do. Madeira Cabbage, Beede Kale (new kind) large Windsor Beans, early Mazagan do. dwarf China Kidney Beans, early cream colored do. red speckled do. liver colored do. red turnip Radish, split Peas, white Clover, Irish Lucern, some new annual Flower Seeds—

And from Baltimore and New York, which will be opened in a few days,

An elegant assortment of Flower Pots, Chimney Ornaments, Cut Glass, China, &c.

NICH'S. HINGSTON.

May 6

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March 7.*

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS.—Mr. Chairman, I feel the necessity of apologising to the committee for that portion of their time which I shall occupy; not presuming to offer reasons to others why this resolution should not be adopted, I beg their indulgence, while I do that which presents itself at the time as a duty, to declare what are my reasons for voting against it; the deep stake my constituents hold in the measure is my apology.

Such is the magnitude of the subject under discussion, spreading itself over a prodigious extent, running to the heart of some of our most valuable institutions, subverting unmeasurably the plighted faith of the government and overturning the foundations of a considerable portion of our revenue, that I feel myself inadequate to trace its influence over a ramification of that vast interest it lays hold of, much less do I pretend to a view of the whole ground; but, imperfect as that comprehension is, it takes in much more than sufficient to fill me with fear and trembling for its consequences.

We have heard during the present, and the three last days discussion, a great deal said about the spirit of the nation, and that it demands energetic measures. Sir, I ask the gentlemen who urge this as an argument, if there had been as much pains taken to apprise the nation of its true position with Great Britain as there has been to alarm it, whether its anxiety would not have been, at least by this time, quieted? If gentlemen, standing in such a responsible situation to their constituents, as they do upon this floor, had, instead of urging war measures, spoke out the plain language of truth, that at the date of Mr. Monroe's last dispatches, lord Mulgrave had acceded to his request, to enter upon an examination of the dispute between the two governments, whether they would now venture to represent the spirit of the nation as excited in every part of the continent? I presume not. But whence do they learn that this spirit is so excited? It is true we have received spirited resolutions from two towns in Virginia, and a few well written memorials from a few merchants at a few of the seaport towns, refuting the British doctrine; but what else do they say? At Baltimore they believe "redress for the past may be found in amicable explanations." From Philadelphia you are called upon for a naval force on the West India station; for what? to defend their trade to St. Domingo I suppose; for that appears to be the pith of the memorial. The merchants of New York pledge themselves to support "all measures *adopted*," reserving to themselves the right to judge, not such measures as may be adopted by congress. From Boston "a special mission" is recommended. The inhabitants of the town of Salem tell you "they wish to take no part in the contests which now convulse the world." Where else, than from these documents do gentlemen find the spirit of the nation? Certainly not from the cabinet, not from the executive; for if it were good authority, to talk about what we hear out of this house, they have no such wishes. Is it fair then to force the passage of this resolution, by attributing that to the nation which perhaps it does not feel, which it certainly would not, if it were fully apprised of its situation abroad, and which the memorials on your table do not speak. Does the resolution provide for "amicable explanations," for a "special mission," for a squadron on the West India station? No such thing, sir.

In arguing this subject it is material to ascertain what is the true cause of our present dispute with Great Britain and to what extent it goes. I say cause of dispute, because it strikes me that, had not the present difficulty arisen, her insults offered in the impressement of our seamen, were in train for amicable adjustment, and will be arranged when the present business shall be quieted. It cannot be unknown to gentlemen that an investigation of that subject was nearly completed, and in fact would have been, but for the hasty departure of our then minister, from the court of St. James.

It is taken for granted, that the present aggravations originated in her attempts to cramp, say destroy, if gentlemen like it better, our carrying trade. This is the grand pivot on which the whole machinery of national honor, and dignity, and wrongs, and insults, are made to turn. Yes, sir, this carrying trade which Spain and Portugal once shared, but could not retain, which Holland attempted to monopolize, which Von Tromp and De Ruyter fought for, but which she was obliged to relinquish; this carrying trade is the bone of contention for which the sweat, the blood, the lives and fortunes of the American people are to be lavished in maintaining: and what is this carrying trade? Is it any thing different from a partial right which but a very small part of the community can enjoy, which but a small portion of that part do improve? Is it not a right which is still problematical, whether the exercise is of real national utility? There are many who believe it has been of no solid advantage to Great Britain herself, notwithstanding she has possessed a much greater share of it than any other nation. Certainly it has been the cause of several long and ruinous wars to her, and if we look back a little upon our own experience, we shall see it has been the germ from which has sprung all our difficulties with that government since the commencement of a political hurricane, the French revolution. Since that period our commerce has become a rival of increasing strength, with that of G. Britain, and finding it to grow in this branch above competition, to the exclusion of hers, she has commenced a system to counteract it, and has commenced it, I have no hesitation in saying mildly, to what it will progress, if we drive her to it. Gentlemen are surely not unmindful of the untamable pride of that ministry; they cannot forget that it is formed of men who never do acts of aggression by halves, and who feel no other restraints than those of power: national rights, injuries and insults, are not graduated on the scale of their policy. The only enquiries with them are, can we gain by the war? Is this the time to strike the first blow with the most effect; I need not give an instance of this fact; if Great Britain ever had waited for a JUST cause of war, that is when she wished for it, we might console ourselves with our safety in agreeing to this resolution; but it is well known that she never did, and in my opinion, with her present minister, she never will. Do gentlemen then wish for war? How is it possible they can believe, this measure will not produce it? Sir, I would rather vote for war, than for the resolution, and indisputably it would be the better of the two evils; because under the operation of the resolution Great Britain can amuse you with negociation, till she has completed her pecuniary measures, and would then break it off, or what is worse, commence the war first, and make that the denouncement to your peace commissioners; whereas the reverse would be the effect under a prompt declaration of war; here we should strike the first blow; she holds upwards of 20,000,000 dollars of your public debt; her merchants and capitalists, notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary, by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) I believe, have additional enormous sums in this country; if you suffer those to slip through your fingers, you may as well whistle, as attempt to make an impression upon her afterward. I know, sir, the treaty of 1794 bars this measure; but this committee are not now to learn that Great Britain herself has given frequent proofs that the parchments of peace have no influence over the deeds of war; the order of the day would be to do each other the most harm, and we certainly should not be so squeamish, as to be restricted by the provisions of a treaty which never ought to have been made, from inflicting the worst punishment upon our enemy. But, sir, neither of those measures need be resorted to. If gentlemen will only delay the decision, and they appear very much disposed to do so, just time enough for fair discussion, they will see that this resolution goes to the destruction of the great mass of the community, to the entire sacrifice of the whole of the agricultural interest, to the probable advantages of a small portion of the commercial world. There cannot be a clearer position than this; the whole of the agricultural will be sacrificed to a part of the commercial interest. A trade which must be supported by such means is not worth preserving; it is in no way reciprocal, and never can be carried on to the advantage of the whole nation, while its circumstances are so desperate, as to involve the peace and happiness of the country.

It is fair to draw a comparison between this favorite branch of commerce, to support which the whole energies of the nation are to be held in requisition, and the other branches. What does it yield to the revenue? The secretary of the treasury, eagle-eyed as he is, has searched the whole record through to the last page, and has not been able to discover more than eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Are gentlemen prepared thus to relinquish the sources, to cut up by the roots the supplies to government of at least 6,212,000 dollars; I take this to be the amount of revenue collected from the imports, this resolution will prohibit; I ask are gentlemen willing to relinquish 6,212,000 dollars to preserve 850,000? To say nothing about the immense disadvantages the causes of such conduct should be most cogent and necessitous. Are there any such causes? To men whose minds are instituted with those high notions of honor and dignity, which have been the burthen of every war speech to the British parliament, and to maintain which, poor John Bull has waded up to his eyes in national debt and national misery, there may be such causes: but to men of plain understanding, who measure the quantum of national honor and dignity abroad, by the degree of national happiness and virtue at home; and who understanding nothing more or less by these terms, than blood and taxes on the people, there have been two such causes offered. Sir, I will never vote to plunge this nation into a war. I believe this resolution to be nothing short of it, to preserve the foreign, partial, privileges and advantages of any set of men, or the separate interest of any description of the community whatever. By war we can gain nothing, we have every thing to lose; many years should roll over us before we admit more than one cause of war, when negociation has been exhausted. There is a line round this country which when trespassed on, should burst the faculties of every man's soul into hatred; should kindle all the fiery particles of his system into a flame of vengeance and redress; it is upon such an occasion when the whole mass, when the people are invaded, we should think of war, not when a few merchants find themselves hampered by foreign commercial regulations: there are other remedies for this disease; war is worse than the disease itself. I spurn the tho't of relinquishing any one right of our fellow citizens, I only wish to shew ha this is not the measure best calculated for the present injuries. And am I therefore an enemy of the merchants? A hatred of war measures does not involve the idea; but I freely declare I am not; there are many among them whom I respect, some I love; and when such permanent commercial regulations shall be proposed, which shall secure to the merchant his rights and privileges, without endangering the peace of the nation, I will then prove as friendly to his interest, as I possibly can be, on any other occasion, to any seperate interest whatever.

Sir, I am opposed to this resolution, because when you have deprived the government of the revenue which is derived from the importation contemplated to prohibit, I know not ho how the deficiency is to be made good. Gentlemen have digested this subject, perhaps they do. I shall be glad to hear from what source they will secure to the nation, the permanent appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the redemption of the public debt; how will they effect the disbursements of the civil and pension lists? How pay the army? How support the navy? A very important item, sir. That navy upon which has been, and I am sorry to say, still are squandered, such enormous sums of money, that even the secretary himself cannot tell what it will cost to repair a single frigate. That navy, for the support of which, the expenditures for the last year exceeded the estimates, by at least sixty per cent. That curious navy, indeed, which costs less to keep the whole in actual service than a part; for such is made to appear by the report of estimates and details of expenditures on the table.

When the advocates of the resolution have done this, when they have provided for the ordinary, I shall be glad to hear from them on the extraordinary expences of government. One party are determined to fortify New York, where immense sums have been already expended: New Port must not be forgotten, for there too has been a scene of prodigious folly and extravagance; Baltimore is not safe; Norfolk is exposed; Charleston is in danger. I have a letter in my pocket from the governor of South Carolina, which states that there is mounted upon the ruined fortifications of Charleston, but one gun, and that is a four pounder, on a crazy carriage. At one time you hear that your ports and harbors must be fortified, at another with all the solemnity of a death warning, your navy must be augmented; in the name of God where is all the money to come from? Is that single solitary million about which so much has been said, to do all this? I believe & I trust there will be a majority with me, that neither of these measures are necessary, if you will pursue a line of conduct, just to yourselves, and prudent and moderate to others. I would rather ask why are all these extravagancies to be blundered into? Are gentlemen determined on war? If so, let them speak manly and outright, and then we shall understand each other; but I suspect not, considering the quarter the resolution came from. Why then all this rashness, all this eagerness to rush into the mischiefs which hastened the ruin of the former administration, and in to war measures, when peace is as desirable now as it ever was, and is as easily maintained? The nation is prosperous and happy; to a degree of prosperity and happiness, the annals of the whole world bear no analogy. Is it prudent, is it wise, is it expedient to tear up the foundations of all this prosperity and happiness, when they are not even threatened by the rough, the unhallowed hand of war? God forbid!

Take the British rule, inforced lately in its greatest latitude, it does not affect the exportations of your own products in the least, nor your imports for domestic consumption, or the exportation of the surplus of that trade, except as to the regulations of reshipment. Those branches of commerce remain as free and as unshackled as formerly. What is the comparative importance of the carrying trade with these? Their interests run parallel with the other great interests of the community, and are so intimately connected, the vibration of a stroke on one, is sensibly felt by the rest; but this other branch this carrying trade, carries in principle of reciprocation with it; but is entirely confined to the few merchants who embark in it. In what degree are the general interests of the nation affected by the right which that honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) has, of lading his ship at Batavia with cotton, and carrying it round to Canton upon freight? So far as it yields him a profit I rejoice, and wish to maintain the right for him, but certainly not at the expence of the lives and fortunes of the whole people, especially when they are no sharers with him.

(Speech to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, May 3.

GERMAN PAPERS.—The papers by the ship Silenus, from Amsterdam, have been returned by the translator—though they are as late as the 22d of March, they contain but little news. The following articles, however, are deemed worthy of insertion.

Augsburg, March 3.

The head quarters of the grand French army left this city to day. Marshal Ney is expected here the day after to-morrow.

Munchen, March 3.

Yesterday marshals Ney and Davoust arrived in this city.

The French have taken possession of Wilzburg, in the name of the king of Bavaria.

Frankfort, March 8.

On the 3d instant, the grand French army arrived in this city from Augsburgh and the next day the city was taken possession of for the king of Bavaria. The head quarters of this army was lately at Ulm.

All the French troops in Bavaria, and those that were stationed at the Leck, are all drawing through Swabia back towards the Rhine. The corps of general Marmont is marching towards Istrian Dalmatia, where France is collecting a considerable body of troops, on account of its contiguity to Corfu, where there are a number of Russian troops.

The French are now busily employed in transporting the spoils taken from the Austrians, through Suabia to Strasburg.

Naples, February 24.

Since the occupancy of this city by the French, all correspondence with Sicily as well as Calabria, has been prohibited. The post, however, goes regularly.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

From London papers to the 15th of March, received by the late arrivals:

There is reason to believe that the British government has issued orders for a careful examination of the crews of British men of war, and for the immediate release of all Americans found among them.

In the British house of commons on the 14th of March, Mr. Fox observed, "every

another with all the se-
warning, your navy
; in the name of God
ney to come from? Is
million about which so
, to do all this? I be-
will be a majority with
these measures are ne-
pursue a line of con-
lves, and prudent and
s. I would rather ask
travagancies to be blun-
entlemen determined on
n speak manly and out-
shall understand each
ect not, considering the
tion came from. Why
ess, all this eagerness to
iefs which hastened the
administration, and in-
hen peace is as desirable
, and is as easily main-
n is prosperous and hap-
f prosperity and happi-
the whole world bear no
ident, is it wise, is it ex-
the foundations of all
d happiness, when they
ened by the rough, the
f war? God forbid!
rule, inforced lately in
, it does not affect the
our own products in the
ports for domestic con-
expertation of the sur-
except as to the regula-
nt. Those branches of
as free and as unshack-
What is the comparative
e carrying trade with
erests run parallel with
interests of the com-
so intimately connect-
of a stroke on one, is
he rest; but this other
ying trade, carries no
rocation with it; but is
to the few merchants who
what degree are the ge-
the nation affected by the
honorable gentleman from
Mr. Crowninshield) has,
at Batavia with cotton,
route to Canton upon
as it yields him a profit I
to maintain the right for
ly not at the expence of
unes of the whole people,
they are no sharers with

to be continued.)

YORK, May 3.

APERS.—The papers by
from Amsterdam, have
by the translator—though
the 22d of March, they
news. The following ar-
are deemed worthy of in-

Augsburg, March 3.
rters of the grand French
y to day. Marshal Ney
the day after to-morrow.

Munchen, March 3.
rshals Ney and Davoust
ity.
have taken possession of
name of the king of Ba-

Frankfort, March 8.
tant, the grand French ar-
his city from Augsburgh
ay the city was taken pos
he king of Bavaria. The
f this army was lately at

ch troops in Bavaria, and
stationed at the Leck, are
ough Swabia back towards
he corps of general Mar-
ng towards Istrian Dalma-
ree is collecting a consider-
oops, on account of its con-
u, where there are a num-
troops.
are now busily employed in
spoils taken from the Aus-
Suabia to Strasburg.

Naples, February 24.
cupancy of this city by the
rrespondence with Sicily as
, has been prohibited. The
goes regularly.

FROM ENGLAND.

don papers to the 15th of
ed by the late arrivals:
son to believe that the Bri-
at has issued orders for
ation of the crews of British
nd for the immediate release
ns found among them.
sh house of commons on the
, Mr. Fox observed, "every

man knew that representations had been made by America, and that these representations at present occupied his majesty's government."

In the house of commons on the 14th of March, Mr. Lascelles moved for certain papers respecting the trade of India, and complained that neutrals participated too largely in it, although he was not for excluding them entirely. Foreigners, he said, enjoyed a share of that trade, beyond what was possessed by the India company. Since 1801, there had been 114 American vessels at Calcutta alone. Mr. Francis seconded the motion. He said by treaty, the Americans had been permitted to carry to the United States, but they had now become the carriers to Europe from India.

It is stated that the emperor of the French has been striving to induce the Prussians and Danes to exclude British vessels from their ports.

The Russian account of the battle of Austerlitz has been published. It contradicts the French relation of that engagement. It states, that the whole loss of the Russians during the war did not exceed 17,000 men; that so far were they from having any colors taken, that they actually retained all their own, and took one pair of French; that all their misfortunes at Austerlitz were owing to a scarcity of provisions and forage; that the allied forces were inferior in number to those of the French; and that the Russians commenced their retreat at the particular desire of the emperor of Germany.

The French have not diminished the number of their troops in Germany. They have merely changed their positions. New divisions of the German territory are making, so that all may feel their dependence on France.

The Russians keep their armies formed and in perfect readiness for operations.

The official account of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope had reached England. It was said Mr. Tierney was to be appointed governor. In the capture the Dutch had 700 men killed and wounded; the British had 240. A body of Dutch troops still remained in the interior.

Captain Norris of the ship Adventure, arrived a few days since, from Batavia, was boarded, in lat. 10, long. 41, 30, by a British ship commanded by captain Little, who came on board the Adventure, with the Doctor, boatswain and 6 men, and overhauled the ships papers. Captain N. requested him to make all haste possible, when captain Little got up in a great rage, collared captain Norris, upset the writing desk, called his men who came down with their cutlasses. "Dama you (says Little,) go on deck, and I'll be the death of you." Captain N. was dragged on deck, Little followed, threatening him with instant death, with the point of a rusty cutlass to his beast, if he did not immediately get into the boat. Into the boat he was forced. He then placed a centinel over him, and Little, returned into the Adventure's cabin, took captain N's trunk and desk, broke open letters, and turned the cabin upside down. After four hours detention, he began to extort every thing from the ship by begging, and as it was useless to deny him, gave him a variety of stores, &c. After 6 hours detention, he returned, and sent on board two men who belonged to the ship George Washington, from the Isle of France, which vessel she had ordered for Liverpool. She had also captured 3 other American vessels and a Swedish brig from the Isle of France.—— Such rascally treatment captain Norris says he never before received, and without the least provocation.

Captain Norris was boarded off Bermuda, by the Leander and off the Isle of France by the Pitt, and treated politely.

We have seen a letter from capt. Charles Gorton, of the Ann Ballard, dated St. Domingo, April 9, to his owners, in Portsmouth, Virginia, in which he states, that on the 21st of March, in lat. 22, 8, long. 72, 34, he was brought too by the French privateer Jean Estelle, Capt. Galestony, (an American) and the Servilante, Capt. Rogers, who sent their boat to the Ann Ballard, took the captain and crew on board the privateer; but before captain G. got up the side, this *American* captain as he calls himself, struck capt. G. on the head with a speaking trumpet, which was repeated after he got on deck, and was ultimately knocked down by the lieutenant, and his head very much cut. After this, and every other species of insult, capt. G. was ordered into the boat, and suffered to return to his vessel; where he found his trunks opened, and all his clothes taken out as well as those belonging to the seamen. They even robbed the cook of the clothes off his back, who was then dying, and who survived but a few days after. Having done this, a prize master was put on board, and the vessel ordered for Samana Bay, where she arrived on the 26th of March. Here she was again plundered of her sails, main-boom, all the spars, canvas, cordage, &c. Capt. Gorton left Samana on the 2d, and arrived at the city of St. Domingo on the 7th, where he made application for satisfaction and was in hopes of getting clear.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

The President of the United States has been pleased to grant his exequator to Mr. *Anthony Morales*, as Consul of the Batavian Republic to the United States, to reside at Charleston, South Carolina.

The Leander and Cambrian, British men of war, sailed from Sandy-Hook on Friday the 2d inst.

General Miranda.—Captain Edes, arrived yesterday morning from Barbadoes, informs us, that an express boat from Trinidad brought accounts two days before he sailed, that general Miranda had effected a landing at Barcelona, on the Spanish Main. It was further stated, that he had been joined by two British frigates. This intelligence had excited considerable interest at Barbadoes. Reports fixed Miranda's force from three to five hundred men.

The British outward bound Jamaica fleet, consisting of eighty-four sail, under convoy, had touched at Barbadoes, and sailed again, several days before captain Edes left that port. The British admiral had called in all the armed vessels on that station—his reasons were not known.

[*Charleston Times.*]

The Paris *Argus* of the 22d of February, concludes some speculations on the existing situation of Europe, in the following manner: "If the war be still protracted between France and England, it will not be ascribed to the despotism of that power who, always attacked the first, always victorious, has left monarchies so powerful, which she might have submitted to whatever laws she pleased; who has so loudly declared that she was determined to restore to all nations the liberty of the seas, their common property; the enjoyment of their neutral substance; the developement of their industry, and the equality of their commercial rights. The emperor of the French can no longer acknowledge the maritime dominion which they still strive to represent as necessary to the existence; and hence the natural right of England. It would be he who would undergo an *abject submission;* if after so much labor and glory, he should be unable to accomplish the solemn promise he has made to his people."

It appears, says the United States Gazette, that the corporation of the city of New York, are now trying their influence with the President to procure some sort of protection for their port. From the fate which the humble and earnest memorial of the merchants on the same subject met with, we can easily anticipate the result of the present application.

After the president had ordered the Spanish minister to quit the city of Washington, and he had flatly declared to the government that he *would not*, one of Mr. Jefferson's friends, thinking it not very decorous that he should be browbeaten in his own capital by the representative of Spain, inquired what steps he intended to take to enforce his orders. Mr. Jefferson replied, that after what had passed, he thought it would be the part of *magnanimity* to take no further notice of him.

So in the present case. Nearly two years ago the harbor of New York was blockaded by a British force; the people complained; and a bluftering law passed for the preservation of peace in the ports and harbors. But as it was never attempted to be carried into execution, the British took no notice of it, and continued to detain our vessels and to impress our seamen. The spirit of the country became more and more roused. Mr. Jefferson talked big about interpolations in the laws of nations, about violence committed upon our rights by ships of war in the mouths of our harbors, and to show that he was at length in earnest, procured a law to be passed to prohibit, after November next, the importation of leather, glass, &c. from Great Britain. If they wont mind all this, but instead of withdrawing from our coasts will proceed to murder our citizens within the jurisdiction of the U. States, what can he do, good man? There really seems to be nothing left but to show his *magnanimity* by taking no further notice of them.

[*Now, reader, see the* magnanimous *sentiments of Mr. Jefferson's paper at Washington, on the late outrages before the port of New York.*]

"There is no American who will not feel indignant, in common with the citizens of New-York, at the injuries and insults thus inflicted upon our rights as an independent nation; and who will not wish that it were in our power, *without committing the peace* and the great interests of the nation, to hurl on the heads of the offenders a condign vengeance!"

SPEECH

Of the Emperor Napoleon, on opening the French Legislative Body.

"Gentlemen, the deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body; Gentlemen, the Tribunes, and members of my Council of State. Since our last session, the greatest part of Europe has entered into a coalition with England. My armies have never ceased to conquer, except when I ordered them to combat no longer. I have avenged the rights of the feeble States, oppressed by the strong. My allies have increased in power and consequence. My enemies have been humbled and confounded: the house of Naples has irrecoverably lost its crown; the whole of the peninsula of Italy forms a part of the great empire. I, as supreme head, have guaranteed the sovereignty, and the constitutions that governed the different departments.

"Russia only owns the return of the wreck of her army to the advantages of the capitulation which I granted it. The conduct of the cabinet of Vienna will be such as will prevent posterity from reproaching me for any want of foresight. I have yielded an entire confidence to the protestations which have been made to me by its sovereign—Besides the high destinies of my crown do not depend upon the sentiments and dispositions of foreign courts. My people will always support my throne against the efforts of perfidy and jealousy; and no sacrifice will be painful to them to secure that first interest of the country.

"Bred in camps, and in camps that have been always triumphant, I ought to acknowledge, that, in the late events, my soldiers have exceeded my expectations. It is pleasant also for me to declare, that my people have also fulfilled the extent of their duties. In the heart of Moravia, I never ceased, for an instant to experience the effects of their love and enthusiasm. Never have they given me any marks of their attachment, which have penetrated my heart with sweeter emotions.

"Frenchmen! I have not been deceived in my hopes. Your love more than the extent and the riches of your territory constitute my glory. Magistrates, clergy, citizens, all have shewn themselves worthy of the high destinies of that admirable France, which has for two years past, been the object of the leagues, and the jealousies of its neighbors.

"My minister of the interior will inform you of the events which have taken place in the course of the year. My council of state will lay before you plans of laws to incorporate the different branches of the administration. My ministers of finance, and of the public treasury, will lay before you the accounts which they have presented unto me. You will perceive by them the prosperous state of our finances. Since my return I have been incessantly occupied in giving to the administration, that spring and activity, which gave life to the extremities of this empire.

"My people will have no new burdens to bear, but new plans will be proposed to you respecting the system of the finances, the basis of which were established last year. I intend to diminish the imediate impositions which bear upon the territory alone, and to replace a part of these charges by indirect duties.

"*Through the elements we have lost some ships after an engagement imprudently undertaken.* I cannot praise too much the greatness of soul, and the attachments which the king of Spain has shewn in these circumstances for the common cause. *I wish for peace with England.* On my part it shall never be retarded for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it, in adopting, for its basis, the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

"Gentlemen, Deputies to the Legislative Body, the attachment you have shewn to me, the manner in which you have seconded me in your late sittings, leave me no doubt of your assistance. Nothing shall be proposed to you, but that which is necessary to guarantee the glory and safety of my people."

THE time having expired which was formerly extended by the common council to delinquents under the law respecting fire buckets, the citizens of the town are hereby notified, that a strict examination relative to that subject will again be made, on the 20th instant, and the result thereof reported to the mayor, by whom I am instructed to say, that upon all those again found delinquents the legal penalties will assuredly be enforced.

I have thought it expedient also, to prevent the imposing of fines, to give a caution and notice, at this time, that strict attention will be given to the laws requiring every person in town to keep the gutters, on the front of the property they respectively occupy, clear of all obstructions: and also, the cleaning and washing of the foot pavements every Saturday, during the summer months.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
Superintendant of police.

May 7 d3t

ATTENTION.

BATTALION courts of enquiry of the 2d legion will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on Saturday the 10th of the present month; and a legionary court will be held at the same place, on Wednesday the 21st. the courts will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, when those concerned will please to attend.

May 7 3t

Notice is hereby given,

The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last year ending this day; which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*

May 7. law3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Manlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

May 7. dtf

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. stw&2awtf

Wishing to close my brewing business, on WEDNESDAY next at *four* o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, by auction, at the brewhouse, for ready money,

About 150 Barrels of BEER.

☞ T. CRUSE gives notice, that he will discharge all accounts against him on presentation; and that in a few days he will call on those indebted to him for beer, for payment.

May 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about five thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

The Schooner
HARMONY,
Will sail for New York in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to the subscriber.

John Tucker.

May 7. 3t

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordials could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face blotted and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite reptiled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 12w

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received.

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber* to *John D. Wescott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince-streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6.

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29. d

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22. d

Second Dividend,

IN the case of *James Smith*, has been declared of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) e4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named *Reuben,*

Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawcett's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March. Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.